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ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO VIEWS ON POLITICAL LIFE IN CENTRAL ASIA (AS EXAMPLES OF MEMOIRS OF FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CENTRAL ASIA AND WORKS OF LOCAL RESEARCHERS)

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Annotation: This article analyses the socio-political events and movements, politics in the Central Asia in the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century. On the basis of archival documents, technical works, memories and other sources, the authors compiled the important historical events of the Khanate of Khiva and the Republic of Considered as an integral part of the history of Turkestan, a certain period in the history of the Central Asia region was a clear picture of the overall landscape. Asap is intended for a wide readership, all those who are interested in the history of the world.

Key words: "Theories" of statehood, Manisch, Russian Empire's policy, historical process of russification, the Ministry of Defense, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Aral Sea, , Farb's and Park's treason, clear phenomenon, Colonel N. P. Ignatev.

Political history shows that Uzbekistan has all the states in the territory were of the "oriental despotism" type of government. According to Uzbek historians, the most interesting is in Central Asia the first type of statehood is the kingdom, and the form of government is absolute was a monarchy. Apparently, historians of Uzbekistan "Theories" of statehood justify the existing political system and was aimed at strengthening.

This article was mainly based on the basis of a wide range of archival documents, periodical press and various literatures, which have been put to scientific use until this time. will be provided. At the same time, the sufferings of the Asian people from the two systems of colonialism, and the enormous damage caused to their material life and spirituality, are dissolved in the scarcity of sources testifying to the bitter memories of this history.

Eugene Schuyler maintained that in the fragments of Menander Protector, we find an account of an embassy of Turks, accompanied by Manisch, the chief of Sogdia, which strived at By Zantiumin . It is easy to find out the fact that the political mode's the majority of the people of the country have reached a state management policy of the center. However, the brutal nature of the economic policy implemented by the tsarist government and the Soviet system was not fully explained, and it is clearly shown that the Soviet despotic system was in fact a continuation of the imperial-colonial tsarist authoritarian mode. During those years, the natural and cultural resources of the country were transported without stopping, the national and cultural wealth of the Asian people was looted, and the political policy of russification and moral oppression was carried out. The attitude of the center of the empire towards Central Asian the denial of the right of the Uzbek people to freely determine their national identity, and the economic and spiritual oppression of more than a century have led to the consequences of long-term oppression. . The purpose is to reveal the reasons for the occurrences of the criminal activity of the October and the economic and social-spiritual development mechanism, to explain the decision-making and the practical development from a scientific point of view. It is necessary that it should also be emphasized that the Soviet leadership, without looking at the historical conditions, has so far failed to restore the imperial unity and the former autocratic system with the efforts of the post-

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Soviet mode. In particular, it is a real challenge to the independence of the mother by appealing to the unripe consciousness of mode. In the second half of the 19th century, the principal objects of the Russian Empire's policy of conquest were the Bukhara Emirate, the Khiva Khanate and the Khiva Khanate in East Asia. Russia, shocked by their long-term independence, the strength of the Zapo, and the internal struggle to establish unity in the region, suddenly subjugated them. This act of tsarist occupation was not limited to conquering a foreign territory and turning it into a colony, but also aimed at damaging the culture and moral foundations of the local population. Its reflections are felt even in our days with the events of the 20th century. It is a mistake to insist on the sharp and long-term conflict between the leadership and the society in the proof of our intention. A few young people, masked by the Soviet method of torture, torture, catakons, gulags and other methods, lost under the sign of resistance. Only after the unpleasant events in Arkona, Almaty, Tbilisi, Vilios, Baku and other places 103 showed the signs of the collapse of this system, the Soviet leadership began to relax somewhat.

The entire historical process of russification in the 20th century shows that if the beginning of the colonial era coincided with the conquest of the region by the Podio tribes, then its destruction was a clear phenomenon only at the end of the 20th century. At the same time, the second half of the 19th century did not fall in line with the 20th century peoples and their development, but at the same time, it also corresponded to the history of Europe, which was attacked by the social capital. It is necessary to analyze the essence of the historical process in the region, and to highlight the specific conditions and unique features of the region, and to resist the regimes that have allowed the people of Central Asian people undergo social and cultural disasters twice in the conditions of captivity for such a long period of time. How did he hide the wall of his salivary mind?

The military's intensification with fast photos was "suspended" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia for a while, because it was forced to pay attention to the international situation, Farb's and Park's treason, and was warned to refrain from sloppy actions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation has been actively involved in diplomatic researches, missions, scientific and trade missions (they have been constantly working to revive economic relations with the Central Asian Khanates) in the region. Intelligence skills are required to be carried out. The Asian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is the direct organizer of such activities. The Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance and other departments will give him active support. For example, in 1858, the head of the shark expert H. B. Khanikov sent three constructions to Oron and Khirot and etc. A trade expedition was sent to Kashkap (Nubian-Eastern Turkestan) and the diplomat was sent to Khiva and Bukhara Khanates. This expedition was accompanied by the Russian foreign agent in London, Colonel N. P. Ignatev headed expeditions met with the special orders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense, as well as cooperating countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries out topography, statistics, and "general military information"; Amudarya, the Turks, their Western power" and the relations with Khiva, the roads leading from Khiva and Bukhara to Iran and Afganistan, the road leading from the valley above Amudarya to the Khindikush or Hind region, from Bukhara to Samarkand and Kokand Khanate, Khiva, Bukhara and, as far as possible, , to provide information about the military forces and equipment of the Balkh. As a result of the mission carried out in Khiva and Bukhara for seven months, military maps of future main battles, topographical images of Amudarya , Khindikush Mountains and its shores, from the Aral Sea to Khiva, as well as along the Khivalan Gorge up to 600 km, were created. Research data on a large area was collected. Ignatev's ideas were accepted with kindness by Emir Nasrullo in Bukhara, and by Khan Said Muhammad in Khiva, and by the trading classes with strong hostility. At the same time, there was talk of "reconciliation" and "improving" of Turkestan, and "immigration"

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of the people there. The Europeans called for the unification of the Black Sea, Azov, Caspian and Aral seas with shipping waterways, "facilitating the passage of Russian goods to Asia", while others called for the strengthening of military power in the Caspian Sea, the opening of a road to the Aral Sea, and the development of shipping along the Sioux River. Third-line manufacturers (among them the big Russian textile magnate A. Lipov also) were very angry with Asia and thought that the expansion of yarn production would be the best thing for Russia.

In order to prove his point, Eugene Schuyler pointed out that Great Britain started growing cotton in India and Australia in order to avoid shortage of American cotton. He called on all efforts to restore and improve cotton cultivation in East Asia. because the yarn industry was a lot of fun to create new investments. "This is a problem, especially in a country with a lack of capital," he said.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the feelings of anger and hatred towards the political system and the ruling circles among the people psychologically affected by the policies implemented by the colonial countries towards the subordinate countries are proof of our opinion.

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